

THE DAILY JOURNAL

SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1895.

WASHINGTON OFFICE—140 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE

Telephone Calls.
Business Office, 229; Editorial Room, A 58

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY BY MAIL.
Daily only, one month, \$1.00
Daily only, three months, \$2.70
Daily only, six months, \$5.00
Daily only, one year, \$9.00
Daily, including Sunday, one year, \$10.00
SUNDAY ONLY, one year, \$2.00
WHEN FURNISHED BY AGENTS.
Daily, per week, by carrier, 15 cts
Daily, single copy, 5 cts
Daily and Sunday, per week, by carrier, 25 cts
WEEKLY.
Per year, \$1.00

Subscribers with any of our numerous agents or send
subscriptions to the
JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the
United States should put on an eight-page paper
a 3-cent postage stamp, on a twelve or sixteen-page
paper a two-cent postage stamp. Foreign postage is
usually double these rates.

Advertisements intended for publication in this
paper must, in order to receive attention, be ac-
companied by the name and address of the writer.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Can be found at the following places:
PAIR—American Express Co., 21 Boulevard de
Capitaine.
NEW YORK—Giles House, Windsor Hotel and Astor
House.
PHILADELPHIA—A. P. Kemble, cor. Lancaster ave.
and Third St.
CHICAGO—Trainer House, Auditorium Hotel and P.
C. News Co., 41 Adams street.
CINCINNATI—H. H. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street.
LOUISVILLE—C. T. Deering, northwest corner of
Third and Jefferson streets, and Louisville Book Co., 226
Fourth St.
ST. LOUIS—Union News Company, Union Depot.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs House, Ebbitt House,
Wilder Hotel and the Washington News Exchange,
14th street, bet. Penn. and F street.

No public day has ever been so generally
celebrated as the newspapers show
that Memorial day has been this year,
and, in fact, during the past ten years.

The disadvantages to the country of
being on a silver basis, great as they
would be, would be slight compared
with the terrible process of getting
there.

Lieutenant Governor Alford, of Ken-
ucky, who has announced himself as a
Democratic candidate for Governor on a
sound-money platform, says the party in
that State is in a very precarious con-
dition. So it is everywhere.

The total amount of silver dollars
coined before the so-called "crime of
1873" was 8,031,238. Since the perpetra-
tion of the aforesaid "crime" the total
of silver dollars coined and silver treas-
ury notes issued is 572,067,738.

If the report that Germany, France
and Russia will raise an indemnity
fund for China without the aid of Great
Britain is true, it intimates that those
powers propose to ignore the govern-
ment which had more to do with Ori-
ental affairs than all others.

The speaking of the guns about the
Confederate monument in Chicago was
a significant ceremony, showing that the
differences between the two sections are
healed. Having spiked the guns, let the
Southern leaders who had a hand in it
go home and labor to secure fair elec-
tions.

More than half the street cars in use
in the United States are electric. From
850 miles in 1893, the mileage jumped to
1,441 at the close of 1894. The trolley
car, in spite of the opposition it received
in some of the larger cities, is winning,
and will until something better shall be
discovered.

Just now the crop prospects in the
greater part of Indiana are anything but
promising. Unless rain comes very soon
wheat will not be a half of an average
crop. The same is true of oats, with the
almost unparalleled drought at this
season of the year has seriously affected
the prospects for hay.

The worst thing the Louisville Cou-
rier-Journal can find to say about Gen-
eral Harrison's administration is that
"he never saw anything but good in a
Republican proposition and he never saw
a good thing in a Democratic one." What
did the Democrats propose during his
administration that had any good in it?

"What could be more natural," said
Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, when asked
about his "harmony dinner," "than that
the friend of ex-President Harrison (the
only living ex-President), and the man
who nominated him should give a dinner
in his honor and invite all the Re-
publican leaders he could reach?" It is
said Mr. Depew requested his guests to
leave their weapons outside.

The carpet manufacturers of England
are crying out against the importation
of carpets made by convicts in Germany
and Belgium, because the products of
the prisons can be sold at a lower price
than those made by the English people.
But these followers of Cobden should
not call for any check upon cheap car-
pets, even if made by prison labor. Let
them stand by their motto—buy in the
cheapest market.

The Charleston (S. C.) News and Cou-
rier declares that there is but one plan
to get rid of the evil conditions which
exist in that State, and that is to "re-
strict the right of suffrage to the white
men of the State and accept the conse-
quences in good faith." The "conse-
quences" would be the loss of half South
Carolina's delegation in Congress. The
News and Courier goes on to say that
"we have no right to hold on to these
Congressmen while we refuse to give the
negroes of the State full voting privi-
leges." The News and Courier always
did have a plain way of speaking.

It has been given out that the Demo-
cratic trustees in forty or fifty counties
in which the incumbents or other Demo-
cratic candidates were defeated last
fall will meet on Monday and elect
county school superintendents in de-
fiance of the act of the last Legislature,
which provides that those officers shall
be elected by the trustees in August—
that is, by the trustees last elected by
the people. These Democratic trustees
do this upon the assumption that the
act of the Legislature is technically un-
constitutional. Very good; assume that
the law is unconstitutional; when were
the township trustees clothed with the
power which has hitherto been exer-
cised by the Supreme Court? What
right have these officers to assume that
a law is unconstitutional? None what-
ever; and when they do so they practi-
cally set a precedent which, if sustained,
will enable their successors to ignore
any law on the statute books which de-
prives them of power. They can just as
well assume that the law making their

terms of office four years is unconstitu-
tional, and upon such an assumption re-
fuse to turn over the offices to their suc-
cessors. In many of these counties the
boards of county commissioners are now
Republican. Where they are, these trust-
ees who propose to make themselves a
supreme court in every county will prob-
ably find that the men for whom they
propose to steal offices will find insur-
mountable obstacles in their way.

BETTER MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

The matter of better municipal gov-
ernment has been attracting much at-
tention of late, so that the recent meet-
ings which several very able men have
addressed the past week is in no sense
the beginning of the thing which the
professionals are pleased to call "re-
form." The fact that practical business
men in cities have become impressed
with the necessity of better methods in
municipal affairs, and that they have
succeeded in scores of cases, and nota-
bly in such cities as Brooklyn, New
York, and so signally in Chicago, shows
that whenever the citizens most inter-
ested in the public welfare take hold of
municipal affairs in good earnest radical
changes for the better can be effected.
These successes, at least, serve to show
that the tax-paying element and those
who prefer lax municipal administration
are not the majority. This is a great
gain, since it has been assumed that the
elements which the tax-eaters and the
lawbreakers could marshal are a ma-
jority in the large cities. Whether or
not cities have good government, it is
now fair to assume, rests altogether
with the real majority whose interests
are for efficient and business methods in
city affairs. When the majority be-
comes a minority in any case it is be-
cause a portion of those who are regard-
ed as the best citizens either fail to at-
tend primaries or to go to the polls. In
other words, bad government, lax en-
forcement of the laws, the waste of pub-
lic money, the stuffing of pay rolls with
dummies are all chargeable to that class
of men who are classified as "excellent
citizens" who fail to vote.

It may be further observed that in all
cases where better city governments
have been established in the past two
years it has been because the men de-
siring radical improvements have joined
the Republicans in the general support
of its ticket. This was notably the case
in the three cities named.

Further, in regard to better local gov-
ernment, it may be said that the present
township system of Indiana, in the judg-
ment of many good citizens, demands
radical changes. Under the one-trustee
system it is said that the cost of local
government has greatly increased. In
fact, in thousands of rural townships it
has been doubled in twenty years. Those
who have considered the matter believe
that too much power is lodged in the
trustee. The present law, which pro-
vides for the election of trustees nearly
a year in advance of the time for their
offices to assume their duties, is said
to be having a very pernicious effect.
From reports coming from various
sources there is reason to believe that
hundreds of officers who go out in Au-
gust will not only leave little unexpended
money, but will have made contracts
extending well into the terms of their
successors. In all the new-made cities
the newly-elected officers enter at once
upon the discharge of their duties. It
is this better for large cities, it is
equally to the advantage of smaller
cities and townships.

JEFFERSON AND THE DECLARATION
OF INDEPENDENCE.

It is true, as Dr. Ridpath stated in
yesterday's Journal, that the author of
the Declaration of Independence did not
write that "all men are created free and
equal," the words "free and" being in-
terpolated, but the Journal takes excep-
tion to the statement that the misquoted
expression "is not correct in fact and
is not Jeffersonian." Dr. Ridpath adds
that "the author of the Declaration did
not say that all men are created free,
for that would have been a sheer contra-
diction of existing conditions through-
out the greater part of the world." It
is no greater contradiction of existing
conditions than or now to say that all
men are created "free." In fact, so far
as the Creator is concerned, there is a
wider variation in respect of equality
than there is of freedom. If the author
of the declaration did not write that "all
men are created free and equal," he cer-
tainly did not, it was probably be-
cause he chose to convey in other lan-
guage the idea that all men are created
free. This he did in the concluding
clause of the same sentence, when he
added that "they are endowed by their
Creator with certain inalienable rights;
that among these are life, liberty and
the pursuit of happiness." To say that
all men are endowed by the Creator
with the inalienable right of liberty, is
equivalent to saying that all are created
free, for a right which is inalienable is
a condition. Jefferson was a purist in
style, and used words very exactly. If
he had written "all men are created free
and equal" he could not properly have
enumerated "liberty" among their in-
alienable rights, as that would have been
tautology. He made the entire sen-
tence more forcible and effective by
devoting one clause to the assertion of
the universal equality of men and an-
other to the assertion of universal lib-
erty as an inalienable right conferred by
the Creator. Jefferson was as firm a be-
liever in universal liberty as he was in
universal equality. Among the clauses
which were in the Declaration of Inde-
pendence as it came from his hand was
the following:

"We (King George) have waged cruel war
against human nature itself, violating its
most sacred rights of life and liberty in the
persons of those whom it might be said
offended him, captivating and carrying
them into slavery in another hemisphere,
to increase the number of their unwar-
rentable and unchristianlike trade, and
to furnish the markets of Europe with
fresh slaves. This practice, so horrible to
God, so infamous to the world, so opprob-
rious to the Christian King of Great
Britain, Determined to keep open a market
where men should be bought and sold, he
has prostituted his negative for suppressing
every legislative attempt to prohibit or
to restrain this execrable commerce, and
that this assemblage of horrors might want
no fact of distinguished dye, he is now ex-
ercising his power by the sanction of
among us and to purchase that liberty of
which he has deprived them by murder-
ous and cruel wars, by the sword and the
pestilence, thus paying off former crimes
committed against the liberties of one people
with the blood of the souls of another.

In the severe scrutiny and criticism dis-
cussion to which the Declaration was
subjected by the Congress, this passage
was stricken out. Jefferson referred to
this action, in his "Memoirs," by saying:
"The pusillanimous idea that we had
friends in England worth keeping on our
terms with still haunted the minds of

many. For this reason those passages
which conveyed censure on the people
of England were struck out, lest they
should give them offense. The clause,
too, reproaching the enslaving the in-
habitants of Africa was struck out in
compliance to South Carolina and Geor-
gia, which had never attempted to re-
strain the importation of slaves, and
which, on the contrary, wished to con-
tinue it." This incident furnishes inter-
esting proof that Jefferson believed in
the natural liberty of all men, although,
so far as the clause in question goes,
the Declaration is better without it.

DEMONEZATION AND PRICE OF
SILVER.

A very essential part of the argument
of the advocates of free and unlimited
silver coinage is that the demonetization
of silver is mainly responsible for the
decline in its price, and that the demon-
etization would restore its old commer-
cial value. "Coin" lays great stress on
this argument. He claims that the rela-
tive commercial value of gold and silver
depends entirely on their use as money,
and attributes the decline in the price of
silver wholly to its demonetization. The
dates favor the argument, for it hap-
pens that the great decline in the price
of the white metal has taken place since
1873. "Coin" prints a table showing the
ratio of silver to gold for a long time
prior to 1873 and since then, and says:
Run your eyes and see how smooth the com-
mercial ratio appears. Now, all stop with your
fingers on 1873. Up to this point through-
out two centuries we see how the commercial
value of silver and gold was kept at a
fairly, notwithstanding the fluctuations
of the two metals. Now run your fin-
gers down from 1873 to 1892 and in that
short period what a change has taken place!
Instead of 15 to 16 pounds of silver
being worth one pound of gold, we find
twenty-four pounds of silver to equal
one pound of gold. This is a change of
more than fifty per cent. in the value of
silver. It takes thirty-two pounds of silver
to equal in the market one pound of gold.

This argument belongs to the post hoc
propter hoc class, which assumes that
because one event happens after an-
other it is due to the other. An acci-
dental relation of time is held to estab-
lish the relation of cause and effect. One
might say the failure of Jay Cooke oc-
curred in 1873, therefore the decline in
the price of silver since 1873 is due to
that event. Or one might say Dr. Liv-
ingstone died in 1873, therefore the liv-
ingstone opening up of Africa in the last twenty
years is due to the death of the great
explorer. A great many things hap-
pened during and since 1873 that do not
bear the relation with each other of
cause and effect.

What effect, if any, the demonetization
of silver by the leading commercial na-
tions of the world has had on its mar-
ket value is largely conjectural. It may
have had some, but certainly nothing
like what is claimed for it by the silver
advocates of the "Coin" school. The
theory that the commercial value of
either gold or silver is principally or
largely due to their use as money is of
modern origin. It is, in fact, an out-
growth of the fiat money idea that the
government stamp creates or confers
value. The old idea was, and is still
the correct one, that the commercial
value of the metals is fixed by com-
mercial causes. A prime reason for their
use as money from the earliest times was
that they had commercial value, inde-
pendent of such use. As Jefferson said
in his notes on a money unit, "The pro-
portion between the values of gold and
silver is a mercantile problem altogether."

Some of the reasons for believing that
the recent decline in the price of silver
is not due to its demonetization are,
first: Demonetization by England in 1816
had no effect on the price of silver, or,
if it did, the effect did not appear for
nearly three-quarters of a century. Eng-
land was then, as she still is, the fore-
most commercial nation of the world.
Her possessions were in all parts of the
earth, and her commerce encircled the
globe, yet her demonetization of silver
did not have the slightest effect on its
price. "Coin" tried to break the effect
of this point by saying, in his note
supposititious "Mr. Gage," that "Eng-
land demonetized silver in 1816, but as
Germany, France and the Latin Union
and the United States had their mints
open to the free coinage of silver and
gold, the demand thus created was suf-
ficient to maintain the parity of the two
metals, and the action of England had
no effect on the price of silver." In-
deed, the Latin Union was not formed
until 1865, nearly fifty years after Eng-
land demonetized silver, yet "Coin"
gives it as a reason why England's ac-
tion did not affect the price of silver.
He also gives as another reason that
the United States mints were "open to
the free coinage of silver and gold,"
while, as a matter of fact, not a silver
dollar was coined in the United States
between 1816 and 1836, and only about
\$5,000,000 between 1836 and 1873. Yet
"Coin" says the "open mints" of the
United States helped to prevent the de-
monetization of silver by England in
1816 from having any effect on the mar-
ket price.

If the demand for silver as money con-
trolled the market price, it should have
gone steadily up since 1873 instead of
going steadily down, for the United
States has coined nearly fifty times as
many legal tender silver dollars since
1873 as it did in the entire period from
the foundation of the government before
that. There was not a year from 1873 to
1891 that the government did not coin
three times as many silver dollars as it
did during the entire period from 1792
to 1873. From the foundation of the
government to 1873 the total amount of
silver dollars coined by the United
States was \$63,288,370, from 1873 to
1891, inclusive, it averaged an average of
more than 26,000,000 a year. Yet, not-
withstanding this enormous and increas-
ing consumption of silver for money, the
price continued to go down.

The fact is, the depreciation of silver
began in 1872, before it was demonetized
by Germany. It was the prospective
decline of silver that led to its demonet-
ization in Germany, and its actual de-
cline that led the Latin Union to limit
silver coinage in 1874 and suspend it en-
tirely in 1878. There is no evidence of
any hostility on the part of the com-
mercial nations of the world to silver.
They have simply tried to fortify their
monetary systems and protect them-
selves against the dangers of a fluctuat-
ing and continually declining form of
currency. Instead of the demonetization
of silver having forced down the price,
the continually declining price has led to
demonetization.

Once in a while a correspondent sends
the Journal a communication abusing it
for its position on the silver question.

John Sherman or some man of informa-
tion upon the money question, and, be-
cause it is not printed, he complains
that arguments on both sides of the
silver question are printed. In the de-
bate in Chicago, the Journal gave more
of Coin's views than those of his op-
ponent, and generally when men of na-
tional reputation have advocated free
coinage in speeches the Journal has
given as much as if the addresses had
been made by men on the other side.

Mere epithet and assumption, and rant
about "the crime of 1873," to the effect
that the act of dropping the standard
silver dollar from the coins of the United
States was surreptitiously passed, are
not opinions. Senator Sherman's speech
is assailed because it is the clearest and
most concise statement of the cause of
sound money that has been made.

The reproach which General Wade
Hampton administered to Union veter-
ans at Chicago Thursday comes with
very bad grace, considering the source.
There was no general objection to the
Confederate monument in Chicago. The
protest, so far as made by veterans in
the North, was that their day was taken
for its dedication. Moreover, if General
Hampton was bent on reproving some-
body in his speech, he might have said
something in disapproval of the state-
ments made at the meeting of the ex-
Confederate Association in Texas last
week by its historian, in which he
claimed greater valor for the South in
the war than for the North. And, fur-
ther, while he was reproving, he might
have said that it was no longer neces-
sary for the Governor of his own State
to denounce the federal courts, and that
it is wrong to so manipulate elections in
the South that none but those who are
Democrats and who support the regular
ticket can have their votes counted in
his own and other Southern States.

Finally, if the friends and admirers of
the grandest Southern men in the late
war, George H. Thomas and David G.
Farragut, should erect monuments to
their honor in Southern cities and pro-
pose to dedicate them on the day ob-
served by the ex-Confederates for the
dedication of the graves of their com-
rades—what would those veterans say?
Would General Wade Hampton attend
the dedication of monuments in honor
of these two greatest of Southern-born
men in the late war?

When William F. Kenora, who had
served as clerk of Kankakee county, Illi-
nois, for twenty-five years, went out of
office political enemies demanded an in-
vestigation of his accounts. It was ordered,
and the committee of experts has re-
ported that the county owes the clerk \$3,500. A
committee of 75 per cent. of the total
population over ten years of age being able
to read and write.

"It may be," he is asserted, "says he,
"that in the history of the human race
there has never been a more successful
millionaire than the man who has been
the Postoffice returns are appealed to by
Mr. Mulhall in support of this part of his
statement. According to the number of
letters per inhabitant yearly, the United
States are much ahead of all other
nations.

According to the figures of Mr. Mulhall,
the average annual increase in the number
of letters per inhabitant in the United
States, from 1821 to 1890, was \$90,000,000.
He adds that "the new wealth added during
this generation—that is, in the thirty
years, between 1860 and 1890—was
more than forty-nine milliards of dollars,
or nearly one milliard more than the
wealth of Great Britain." The members
of the Union under the two heads, urban and rural, Mr.
Mulhall finds that rural or agricultural
wealth has only quadrupled in forty years,
while urban wealth has multiplied sixteen
fold. Before 1860 the accumulation of wealth
in rural or agricultural wealth was small,
but corresponding to persons of the urban
classes; but the farming interests suffered
severely by reason of the civil war, and
since then the accumulation of wealth
among urban classes has been greatly more
than among rural workers, a fact which
Mr. Mulhall thinks explains the influx of popu-
lation to towns and cities.

And winter lingering, called the lap of
May—but not the latter part of the month.

And winter lingering, called the lap of
May—but not the latter part of the month.

And winter lingering, called the lap of
May—but not the latter part of the month.

And winter lingering, called the lap of
May—but not the latter part of the month.

And winter lingering, called the lap of
May—but not the latter part of the month.

And winter lingering, called the lap of
May—but not the latter part of the month.

And winter lingering, called the lap of
May—but not the latter part of the month.

And winter lingering, called the lap of
May—but not the latter part of the month.

And winter lingering, called the lap of
May—but not the latter part of the month.

And winter lingering, called the lap of
May—but not the latter part of the month.

And winter lingering, called the lap of
May—but not the latter part of the month.

And winter lingering, called the lap of
May—but not the latter part of the month.

And winter lingering, called the lap of
May—but not the latter part of the month.

And winter lingering, called the lap of
May—but not the latter part of the month.

And winter lingering, called the lap of
May—but not the latter part of the month.

And winter lingering, called the lap of
May—but not the latter part of the month.

And winter lingering, called the lap of
May—but not the latter part of the month.

And winter lingering, called the lap of
May—but not the latter part of the month.

And winter lingering, called the lap of
May—but not the latter part of the month.

And winter lingering, called the lap of
May—but not the latter part of the month.

And winter lingering, called the lap of
May—but not the latter part of the month.

And winter lingering, called the lap of
May—but not the latter part of the month.

And winter lingering, called the lap of
May—but not the latter part of the month.

And winter lingering, called the lap of
May—but not the latter part of the month.

And winter lingering, called the lap of
May—but not the latter part of the month.

And winter lingering, called the lap of
May—but not the latter part of the month.

And winter lingering, called the lap of
May—but not the latter part of the month.

And winter lingering, called the lap of
May—but not the latter part of the month.

And winter lingering, called the lap of
May—but not the latter part of the month.

And winter lingering, called the lap of
May—but not the latter part of the month.

And winter lingering, called the lap of
May—but not the latter part of the month.

And winter lingering, called the lap of
May—but not the latter part of the month.

And winter lingering, called the lap of
May—but not the latter part of the month.

And winter lingering, called the lap of
May—but not the latter part of the month.

the latter and receiving in his own body
the bullets that would have otherwise found
lodgment in that of his captain.

The government is endeavoring to secure
possession of some 5,000 letters of great his-
torical interest and public value owned by a
member of the Jefferson family residing
near Charlottesville, Va., to whom they were
handed down by inheritance from Thomas
Jefferson. The owner has recently offered
the entire collection for sale for the sum of
\$2,000, and the State Department is afraid
that it will be taken at that price before
the federal government can secure it.

John Higginson says that once when he
went into Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s office
in Boston Oliver Wendell Holmes darted up
to him and, mysteriously holding out a
small bundle tied in brown paper, ex-
claimed: "What do you think I have here?"
Is the most interesting book you could find,
if I could only have it illustrated it
would be worth more than any other book
in Boston. Then, with a grin, he said:
"It is Nathaniel Thayer's check-book—a book
that was secured many millions."

The Infanta Eulalia, of Spain, is the least
haughty of mortals, and, after her mother,
ex-Queen Isabella, the most approachable
of European royalties. She is highly im-
pulsive and kind-hearted, and makes friends
with all sorts of people. The Princess has
dark eyes, black eyes, and masses of
reddish gold hair. Her mouth is too heavy
for beauty, and her complexion has all the
tint of the south, without its redness, and
her figure is magnificent, but her figure is
handsome, with the long tan-
gling tresses which Yandylow have loved to
paint.

Oh, weather, weather, weather!
Your ways we can't foretell.
First you call for overcoats,
And then for an umbrella.
Next you make a paint-leaf fan—
And then you make the suffering man
Don his winter clothes.
Oh, weather, weather, weather,
With all these changes quick,
Pray, what can human nature do,
But just sit down and sulk?

THE GREATEST NATION.

We Are Not Only the Wealthiest, but
the Most Intelligent People.

The English statistician, Michael G. Mul-
hall, in a paper read before the Royal
Society, has given an interesting review of
the North American Review an article on
"The Power and Wealth of the United States."
The author, Mr. Mulhall, is a member of
the London Statistical Society, and has been
appointed to the position of secretary of the
British Association for the Advancement of
Science.

"If we take a survey of mankind in an-
cient or modern times as regards the
power and wealth of nations, we find nothing
to compare with the United States in this
present year of 1895. The United States
by far the greatest productive power in the
world. Mr. Mulhall shows that the absolute
effective force of the American people is now
more than three times what it was in 1850,
and that the United States possesses at
least as much energy as Great Britain,
Germany and France collectively, and that
the ratio of each American is more than
what two Englishmen or Germans are
capable of doing. He points out, by a
careful comparison between the countries
in these different countries, that an or-
dinary man in the United States raises
as much grain as in England, and as
much as in France, five in Germany, or six in
Russia. He also shows that the average
man in the United States produces as
much food as will feed 250, whereas in Eu-
rope one man feeds only thirty persons.

Mr. Mulhall calls special attention to the
fact that the intellectual power of the great
Republic is in harmony with the industrial
and mechanical. He shows that the total
population over ten years of age being able
to read and write.

"It may be," he is asserted, "says he,
"that in the history of the human race
there has never been a more successful
millionaire than the man who has been
the Postoffice returns are appealed to by
Mr. Mulhall in support of this part of his
statement. According to the number of
letters per inhabitant yearly, the United
States are much ahead of all other
nations.

According to the figures of Mr. Mulhall,
the average annual increase in the number
of letters per inhabitant in the United
States, from 1821 to 1890, was \$90,000,000.
He adds that "the new wealth added during
this generation—that is, in the thirty
years, between 1860 and 1890—was
more than forty-nine milliards of dollars,
or nearly one milliard more than the
wealth of Great Britain." The members
of the Union under the two heads, urban and rural, Mr.
Mulhall finds that rural or agricultural
wealth has only quadrupled in forty years,
while urban wealth has multiplied sixteen
fold. Before 1860 the accumulation of wealth
in rural or agricultural wealth was small,
but corresponding to persons of the urban
classes; but the farming interests suffered
severely by reason of the civil war, and
since then the accumulation of wealth
among urban classes has been greatly more
than among rural workers, a fact which
Mr. Mulhall thinks explains the influx of popu-
lation to towns and cities.

And winter lingering, called the lap of
May—but not the latter part of the month.

And winter lingering, called the lap of
May—but not the latter part of the month.

And winter lingering, called